TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

NARRATIVE REPORT

OF

EXTENSION WORK

IN

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

FROM

NOVEMBER 30TH, 1942

TO

DECEMBER 1ST, 1943

by

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PREFACE

Twelve pages have again been torn from the calendar and cast into time that is past. Again I am starting a narrative annual report of Agricultural Extension Work in Princess Anne county. When this report reaches the state office it will be placed in a file with 25 other annual reports written by me of Agricultural Extension work done in this county.

Twenty six years ago the county agent's job was to get as much increase in production of food crops as possible, for World War I was in full progress at that time. Today the county agent's job is again to get an increase in the production of food crops, as World War II is in full swing, However, in this War our job does not stop at increased production, as we have been given many emergency War Jobs that are much removed from regular Extension work.

COUNTY PLAN OF WORK 1943

"The 1943 Plan of Work" for agriculture, adopted by the County Board of Agriculture, incorporates the activities of Extension Agents, Smith Hughes teachers, Farm Security Advisors and others. The following are the projects included in this program:

1. "MONTHLY CONFERENCE" - All county agricultural workers to hold monthly conference.

2. "AGRONOMY" - Assist farmers in securing better adapted varieties of seed for farm crops and to furnish best information on fertilizing and cultivating.

3. "LIVESTOCK" - Assist farmers in locating better bred animals; controlling diseases, parasites; developing better pastures and better feeding practices.

4. "POULTRY" - Encourage increased production through better breeding, feeding and culling.

5. "COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES" - To conduct demonstrations in disease resistant varieties, better fertilization practices and controlling insects.

6. "POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES" - Assist growers to meet the increase in production asked for in the county goal by choosing right type of soil, fertilizing properly and controlling diseases and insects.

7. "VICTORY GARDEN" - To enroll everyone possible into the Victory Garden Program.

8. "COOPERATIVES" - Putting on educational program as to the importance of farm organizations.

9. "FARM LABOR" - Recruit and place farm labor for the harvesting of potatoes, vegetables and other crops.

10. "AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM" - Keep farmers informed as to the value of the A.C.A. Program at the present time and the need for it in the future.

11. "CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES" - Furnish farmers information as to where they can secure production credit for the purposes of increasing production of food crops.

12. "RURAL YOUTH" - To enroll as many farm boys and girls as possible into 4-H Clubs and FFA classes.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

"COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE" - The organization that heads up the Extension Program and other agricultural work in the county, on a county level, is our County Board of Agriculture, made up of the following personnel: An outstanding farmer as chairman, county agent as secretary, vocational agriculture teacher, the Farm Security adviser, county superintendent of schools, the director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, key banker for the county, county CCD coordinator, supervisor Emergency Crop and Feed Loan, secretary Federal Land Bank, president County Farm Bureau, county agent at large and the chairman and co-chairman of each community. In addition to the above personnel that forms the executive committee of the County Board of Agriculture, our county is divided up into neighborhoods with a man and woman leader in each.

The County Board of Agriculture heads up all agricultural programs in the county, formulates the plans of work to be followed and heads up the neighborhood leaders who make an effort to put the programs into effect in their respective neighborhoods. The efforts of all of the county agencies are coordinated in such a way as to avoid duplication and to render the best service possible to all classes of county farmers.

"PROFESSIONAL WORKERS COUNCIL" - Practically the same personnel as County Board of Agriculture, with the exception of farm members, make up the Professional Workers'

Council, who meet periodically to discuss the progress of the county plan of work and to make suggestions to the executive committee of the County Board of Agriculture in regards to making the program of work most effective. The professional workers also take an active interest in all of the various emergency War Programs and all join in in getting these programs put into effect in the county as efficiently and quickly as possible. This is done by dividing the work between the members so that each one will be responsible for getting the program into effect in certain sections of the county.

"FARM BUREAU" - This farmers' organization has been able to continue to mantain its strength in the county, as the farmers are realizing more and more each year the importance of having an organization of their own to represent them in legislature and other important matters. The County Farm Bureau cooperates 100% with the County Board of Agriculture and has assisted materially in getting all features of the "Plan of Work" put into effect.

Our County Farm Bureau together with four other counties in the Norfolk area comprize the membership of the Potato and Vegetable Association. This Association employs an executive secretary full time to look after the interest of all farmers in this section and it has been the means of being of great assistance to potato and vegetable growers, as the manager is continuously on the job in regards to locating markets, improving ceiling prices, cooperating with Surplus Commodity Corporation in buying up surplus products and in many other helpful ways.

I have a conviction that the reader of this report should have (before going further) a birdseye view of the part Princess Anne County is playing in the military defense of this nation, as we have within our boundaries about all phases of our defense program, and which may be listed as follows: The Army has four training camps and ten outposts; The Navy has four Air fields, two Amphibious training camps; and one Anti-Aircraft training station and the Coast Guard has one training camp and four stations.

"FOUR MOTORED BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES ARE CONTINUOUSLY IN THE AIR WHILE ARMY TRUCKS, JEEPS AND TANKS ARE ROAMING THE ROADS OVER THE COUNTY"

TYPE OF AGRICULTURE

Princess Anne County is located in the extreme southeast corner of Virginia and it's surface is practically level, varying from about sea level to 25 feet in elevation at the highest point. The soils of the county are of three distinct types, as follows: Sassafras, which is a well drained sandy loam, comprising about 30% of the cropland. Portsmouth and Norfolk, which are a fairly well drained fine silt loams and comprising about 20% of the cropland, and Bladen, which is a stiff, poorly drained soil, accounts for most of the rest of the cropland.

Due to having these three distinct types of soil makes it necessary that our type of agriculture be varied as crops that do well on one type would be unprofitable on the other. The Sassafras soil is used very largely for

the production of commercial vegetables, sweet potatoes and potatoes. The Portsmouth and Norfolk soils are suitable for a few of the commercial vegetables, are good for potatoes, strawberries, corn and small grain. The Bladen soil is suitable only for the production of corn, soybeans, strawberries, pastures and dairying.

From a financial standpoint the crops grown in this county would rank about as follows as to their importance: potatoes, all commercial vegetables, soybeans, sweet potatoes, corn, strawberries and small grain.

In addition to the above named crops a fairly large amount of livestock is raised, mostly in the form of hogs, as practically all of the farmers raise hogs both for home consumption and for commercial markets. In addition to hogs, there are about 3000 head of sheep in the county and about one half dozen herds of beef cattle that have been started during recent years. Poultry is also important in the county as a large majority of the farmers produce poultry and eggs on a commercial scale, and in addition to chickens, turkeys are raised in fairly large quantities, as well as ducks and geese.

Dairying is also an important item in the county, but is confined to a relatively few farmers with large herds, rather than to many farmers with a few cows each. There is one exception to the above statement, as we have a colony of Minnonites in the county that practice dairying on a smaller scale.

It will be noted from the above that our county agriculture is necessarily varied and that it is not an easy job to make a program of work that will be applicable to all farmers, therefore, the County Board of Agriculture had to consider many angles in developing a plan of work that would be acceptable to all.

AGRONOMY

"CORN" - As Princess Anne County is normally considered a surplus corn producing section, considerable work was done in the past year in assisting farmers in securing better seed varieties and fertilizing and cultivating to the best advantage. The use of Hybrid seed again made considerable increase this year and it again proved its worth in giving increased production over the open pollenated varieties. This was the second year in

succession that the use of Hybrid seed made considerable increase in the county and a conservative estimate places the total acreage planted to Hybrid at about 30% of all corn planted and it is believed that at least 50% of the 1944 crop will be hybrid, if seed can be found of suitable varieties.

Considerable educational work was done during the past year with farmers in cultivating hybrid corn due to the fact that this corn can be left much thicker in the row and needs liberal fertilization.

"ALFALFA" - The production of alfalfa in the county as a source of hay for both workstock and dairy cattle continues to increase each year and the farmers are beginning to learn that it is more economical, to have a few acres in this crop to furnish the hay supply rather than growing soybeans for this purpose. During the past year assistance was given 10 different farmers in preparing soil, locating adapted seed, fertilizing and seeding the crop. Due to our soil type, alfalfa does extremely well here for the first two or three years after seeding, after which the weeds and other grass have a tendency to choke it out and due to this it is necessary that farmers reseed about once every four years, however, after once seeding alfalfa they are not willing to do without this source of hay and there is no difficulty in getting them to reseed.

"SOYBEANS" - The State War Board gave Princess Anne County a goal of more than 22,000 acres to plant in soybeans for seed in 1943. This was a tremendous goal, but the farmers said, at the beginning of the year, that they would reach this goal. However, we lost about 4000 acres of soybeans that are usually planted after the spring crop of potatoes. The potatoes this year could not be dug and moved early enough to seed the soybeans, so our goal fell short by about that figure, as it is estimated that we grew about 18,000 acres for combining. All of the soybeans planted in the spring made excellent growth and promised to make a tremendous yield until about the time when they were in bloom, which happened to be our only dry season of the year, due to this seasonal condition our farmers are now harvesting the poorest yield per acre that we have experienced for a number of years, the yield being about 10 bushels per acre on the average, against 20 in normal years. The large acreage that our farmers are now planting in soybeans brings this crop to the front as one of our county's most important cash

crop. Another fact that is important in the production of soybeans, is that, it is a relatively cheap crop to produce in comparison to vegetable crops, and farmers are able to handle much larger acreages of soybeans with available farm labor and equipment than they handle by planting all commercial vegetable crops.

Considerable assistance has been given farmers during the past year in helping them to locate soybean seed adapted to our soil and climate conditions, the best use of lime and fertilizer for the crop and in harvesting.

"SMALL GRAIN" - Due to the critical feed situation the county agent has given considerable time to the growing of small grain as a source of additional feed supply for our livestock and poultry in the county. Our farmers now own enough combines to harvest small grain crops and the acreage of oats, barley and wheat have greatly increased during the past year and it is estimated that wheat will be seeded this fall on 20% more farms than in any previous year, however, the acreage will be comparatively small as farmers are growing these grains for home consumption rather than on a commercial scale. Normally all of these grains give very good yields in this section and it is believed that a large percent of the county farmers can afford to grow enough of them to supply a part of the home demands for commercial grain.

"PASTURES" - Work with dairymen on improving pastures for their herds was continued again this year and 10 demonstrations were carried in the use of proper seed, liming and using superphosphate. The use of superphosphate on pastures has proven to be well worth the time and cost given to this project and practically all of our dairymen are now using this plant food as a source of doubling the value of their pastures, as all of them report that an application of superphosphate easily doubles the amount of grass produced.

"COVER CROPS" - All of our community committees included cover crops as a major part of their 1943 program and this work has been pushed as strongly as possible by the community chairmen and neighborhood leaders, and as a result of this work the acreage seeded this fall to cover crops far exceeds any previous year.

Crops used for this purpose include hairy vetch seeded on about 2500 acres; crimson clover, seeded on about 4000 acres; Italian rye grass, seeded on about 300

acres; rye and other small grains to be turned next spring about 800 acres. About 500 different farmers seeded some cover crop this fall, which is the largest number that we have ever had.

LIVESTOCK

Support prices offered by the government on hogs and the good prices received for all forms of livestock have been the means of causing our farmers to still further increase production in 1943. The following estimates of increases in this county are believed to be conservative: Farmers have increased pork production 75% since 1940; milk production increased 25%; and there are 6 herds of beef cattle in the county compared to none 3 years ago.

Work devoted to livestock 1943 can be enumerated as follows:

"SWINE" - Calls for help and assistance coming from hog producers have increased at least 100% in the last 3 years. The county agent and his assistant have done the following work on the hog project during the past year: vaccinated against cholera 6249; treated for swine plague 5757; furnished phenothiazine for treating 877 pigs for worms; assisted 8 farmers in securing pure bred boars and furnished balanced ration formula to 25 other hog producers. In addition to the above work 6 different farmers were trained to do their own inoculating and furnished serum to vaccinate about 8000 additional hogs. In addition to this about 40 farmers have permits to administer the serum virus treatment and have inoculated their own hogs, as well as a considerable number for neighbors. These farmers include most of the large hog producers and by doing their own work and some for neighbors have saved considerable time and trouble to the county agent.

Due to the large number of military reservations within and adjacent to our county the amount of garbage fed to hogs has also greatly increased, therefore, the number of garbage feeders has grown by leaps and bounds during the last few years and we now have feeders who are carrying around 3000 hogs in their herds at all times. Garbage has proved to be an economical feed for hogs, but it is also a serious hazzard in regards to hog diseases. This is due to the fact that most of these feeders are importing their stock from other states and are continually bringing in trouble in the form of cholera and other diseases, and also due to the fact that hogs fed garbage will certainly

develop cholera and other diseases unless they are kept well inoculated and improved sanitary methods employed. The above described conditions have been responsible for the large increase in calls from farmers this year for inoculating hogs, as there has not been a month during the past year when there was not some cholera at some place in the county and I feel that we can expect conditions of this kind to continue to exist as long as the garbage feeding lasts, therefore, we can look for continued heavy work in hogs for the next several years.

"SHEEP" - Although there has been an increase in most all livestock in the county, I believe sheep is one exception, as I cannot see where there has been any visible increase in the production of these animals. The work done with this project during the past year consists of advising herd owners in control measures to prevent diseases and internal parasites and also in better management through the use of better breeds and better pastures.

Three farmers were assisted this year in locating better sires. In summarizing this work reports show that 14 visits were made to flock owners during the past year; 10 demonstrations were given in treating sheep for internal parasites and that 248 sheep were treated in these demonstrations.

"DAIRY" - The scarcity of experienced labor for dairy farms has been the cause of four small dairymen going out of business during the past year, however, the larger dairymen have increased the number of their dairy cattle to a point that will still give our county an increase in milk. There have been more calls than usual from dairymen this year for assistance in seeding pastures, fertilizing pastures and for labor in running the dairies. Due to the critical feed shortage and, as most of our dairymen depend on commercial feeds, better pastures for dairy cows were given considerable attention during the past year and the use of top dressing of superphosphate was again strongly advocated. Dairymen also were urged to grow more small grain as a source of feed and the acreage seeded to these crops have been considerably increased this fall over normal years.

"FARM TEAM" - The county agent was again requested this year to inoculate horses and mules with Botulinus anti-toxin for the prevention of Botulinus (so-called Spinal Meningitis) and again calls for this work increased

over any former year. The farmers believe that this treatment will prevent Botulinus as the records show that they are not losing nearly as many of their horses and mules now as they did before this work was done. During the past year the county agent has vaccinated 475 horses and mules with the Botulinus anti-toxin for 203 different farmers. As stated above, this is a considerable increase over former years, but it is a job that does not require so much time as the farmers cooperate by bunching their team together, and which makes it possible for a large number to be done in one day.

POULTRY

Poultry along with other livestock is selling for profitable prices and consequently the production has again been on an increase during the past year. Extension work in connection with this project can be reported about as follows:

Due to the feed situation most of the poultry raisers who depend on commercial feed have taken much more interest in culling out their flocks for egg production. In conducting this work there were held in the county during the year 6 culling demonstrations in teaching poultrymen to do this work for themselves. In this work 119 birds were handled.

Extension work in helping to prevent and control poultry diseases and insects in farm flocks show the following work done: Pox vaccine was secured and furnished for worming 2500 chickens and turkeys; treatment for roupe and other diseases was advised for 1685 birds, and capsules were furnished for worming 3750 birds.

The increase in egg production asked of our poultrymen in 1943 as a National Defense Measure is estimated to be more than met as practically all farmers have increased their laying flock about 25% and in addition several new commercial flocks have been started in the county. In addition to the increase in egg production there has also been a tremendous increase in the production of broilers for market, as we now have, in addition to broilers raised on farms, about 20 commercial broiler plants, which average in the neighborhood of 15000 broilers per year per farm.

All community committees included better poultry management as a part of their 1943 Program and this work has been boosted by neighborhood leaders when they contact their neighbors.

HORTICULTURE

"COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES" - With the exception of tree fruits practically all of the work or demonstrations conducted with truck growers were supervised by the County Agent at Large, and the staff of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, however, the educational side of it was handled through my office, as I assisted in interesting farmers to conduct demonstrations; holding meetings of truck growers and giving out timely information and instructions through circular letters.

Report from the County Agent at Large shows that 59 demonstrations in truck crops were conducted in the county during the past year and I am giving below his own version of the work done:

Spinach fertilizer

1. Amount of nitrogen (2 demonstrations) - The amount of nitrogen required by a spinach crop depends very largely upon rainfall so that it can be determined only as the season progresses.

2. Effect of sodium and potash (4) - Not yet harvested.

3. Sources of nitrogen (5) - Comparison of nitrate of soda, Cal-Nitro and ammonium nitrate - not yet harvested.

Tomato varieties (5) The Victor is an early, heavy cropping, small vined tomato adapted to light soils and heavy fertilization. The Bounty is similar and probably superior to it.

Wilt resistant Virginia Savoy spinach (9) This selection made by Dr. Cook proved superior to commercial strains in only one case, but selection is being continued.

Sweet Potato seed treatment (3) Borax proved satisfactory and cheap dip under the conditions in which it was used. There was some indication that it slightly delayed sprout emergence.

Certified bean seed (2) The crops grown from certified bountiful seed proved no more free from bacterial blight or other diseases than crops from good commercial seed.

Tomato hornworm (2) Good control was obtained when cryolite or calcium arsenate was applied in adequate quantities.

Kale seed treatment (2) Treatment with corrosive sublimate solution had no practical value in 1943 in controlling black rot as very little of this disease appeared.

Improved strain of Scotch kale (11) Selected by Dr. Zimmerley for good color and late seeding. Not yet harvested.

Cabbage looper control (3) 25-40 pounds per acre of cryolite, lead arsenate, and calcium arsenate gave nearly equally good control when applied properly. Other materials were definitely inferior.

Varieties of White potatoes for fall planting (11) Sebago seems to be the best adapted variety, although Sequoia may yield more, Both are superior to old accepted varieties.

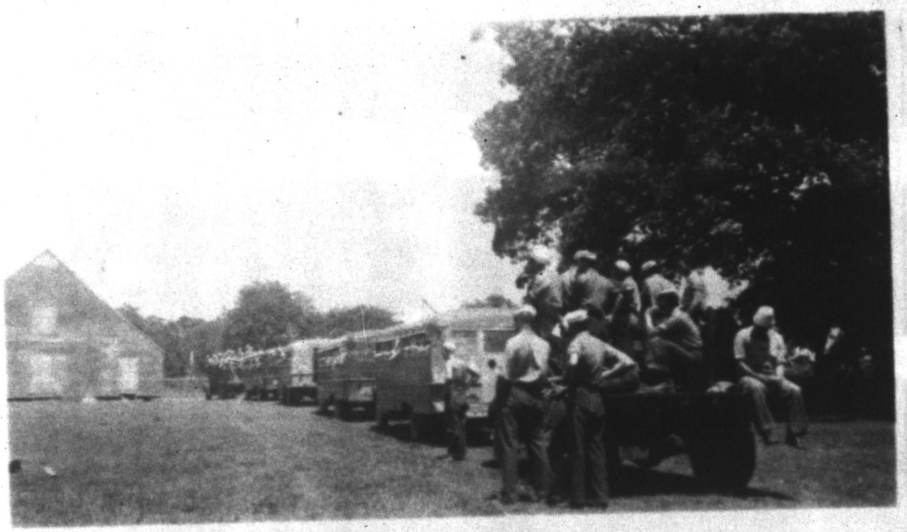
"STRAWBERRIES" - Demonstrations were continued again this year in the growing of disease resistant varieties, liming, applying fertilizer and proper time for grading.

The Virginia Truck Experiment Station continued their experiments in the testing of new varieties. These demonstrations are very educational and worthwhile to all strawberry growers and the people in the county were urged to visit the station and make personal investigations of these varieties at harvest time.

The shortage of farm labor has again caused the reduction in acreage planted to strawberries this year, and the present prospects are that there will be fewer acres of strawberries to harvest next spring than in any year during the past 15. Strawberries require a large amount of labor throughout the entire year and until farm labor becomes more plentiful it seems certain that the acreage will continue to decrease.

"TREE FRUITS" - It has been decided that our sassafras type of soil is well suited to the production of high quality peaches and due to a demonstration orchard that was started

some years ago there has been an increase in interest in planting small peach orchards each year for the past several years, and there are two such orchards being planted at the present time under the supervision and direction of the county agent. Specialist from the state office worked in the county two days during the past year to visit our peach demonstration orchards and to give instructions in pruning, spraying and treating the trees for borers. As there are no commercial apple orchards or other fruits in the county no special work has been done with tree fruits other than peaches.



"U. S. SAILORS ARRIVING IN PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY TO HELP OUT IN HARVESTING THE POTATO CROP"

"POTATOES" - Princess Anne potato growers were asked to increase their 1943 acreage by approximately 600 acres, but a conservative estimate is that instead of planting 4800 acres, which they were asked to do, they planted 5500 acres. Outlook information was given all potato growers

through a series of meetings and by neighborhood leaders. This information was supplied along with the best practices of soil selection, fertilizing, cultivating, etc. The 1943 growing season for potatoes proved to be one of the best we have had in this county for a number of years, therefore, excellent yields was the rule rather than the exception, and the average for the county seemed to be well over 100 one hundred pound bags per acre, however, the harvesting season was one of the worst that we have experienced in a number of years, due to heavy rains every day for a 14 day period during the peak. These rains resulted in some rot outs and caused other potatoes to go on the market in such a condition that the buyers did not bid on same, therefore, a majority of the crop was purchased by the Surplus Commodity Corporation.

Encouraging potato growers to plant smaller acreages of spring potatoes and more fall potatoes was continued again this year, and as a result of this work the largest acreage of fall potatoes we have had in recent years has just been harvested. This fall crop has been made possible by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, who located excellent varieties of potatoes that show considerable resistance to late blight, these varieties being the Sebago and Sequoia. The fall crop this year jumped from 100 acres a year ago to about 500 acres this year, and the growers are again storing seed to be planted in the fall of 1944.

"SAILORS PICKING UP THE SPUDS BEHIND A TWO ROW POTATO DIGGER"

"SWEET POTATOES" - The extension work with this crop that was started some years ago was continued again this year and I am glad to say that the yield has come from the poorest on record in 1942, back to a normal yield this fall. Practically all of our sweet potato growers are now practicing improved methods in growing this crop and we are still giving specific information on treating the seed, bedding the seed, proper analysis of fertilizer, grading and storing. In treating the seed before bedding the county agent gets the proper material(corrosive sublimate) in his office and then notifies the farmers that they can get the material, with full instructions for using it, at their convenience.

About 75% of all the sweet potatoes grown in the county are now put in storage and curing houses rather than on the market at digging time. We have a total of 62 individual farm type storage and curing houses in the county, with the total capacity of 100,000 bushels. These houses are all filled to capacity this year and have been properly cured out ready for the market as it demands them.

VICTORY GARDENS

Due to the food situation the County Board of Agriculture decided to put on an intensive campaign for the purpose of bringing to the attention of all the people the importance of having as good a vegetable garden as possible, as all indications pointed to the fact that unless the people grew these things that they would not be able to have them in the quantities necessary for good health. In beginning this work a meeting of all community neighborhood leaders was held for the purpose of training the leaders in contacting their neighbors regarding the Victory Garden Campaign. These training meetings were fairly well attended by neighborhood leaders and results indicate that they did their best job of the year in boosting Victory Gardens with their neighbors.

As a result of the above work 825 families were definitely enrolled in the Victory Garden movement. These families who enrolled in the Victory Garden movement were furnished timely information in regards to planting dates, fertilizing, controlling insects and disease in their gardens throughout the summer. Again results indicate that the efforts put forth in this work

were not in vain, as all reports indicate that there were more good vegetable gardens in the county this year than in any previous year, and that the amount of fruits and vegetables canned for future use will probably be at least 100% over normal years.

It is believed that this Victory Garden work has done more good with non-farm residents in the county than with farmers in the county, this is due to the fact that farmers normally have gardens and the non-farm residents have not been in the habit of having them at all until this emergency made it necessary. The county agent has, personally, seen in the pantries of some of these non-farm residents, as they all are proud to show the large numbers of jars of fruits and vegetables that they have canned, which was a new adventure for most of them.

COOPERATIVES

The paragraph of organizations in regards to the County Farm Bureau brings out the strength of this organization and its usefullness to the farmers in the county. I have tried to be of as much assistance to the Farm Bureau in the county as possible in an educational way, as I have always taken advantage of any opportunities presented to show farmers how an organization can work to advantage for them. I also attend all of the meetings of the County Farm Bureau Board of Directors and all the general meetings and have assisted in getting out literature in an effort to bring in new members.

Had it not been for our County Farm Bureau and its affiliation with the Potato and Vegetable Growers' Association, our potato growers would proabaly have lost considerable money last summer, as was through this association that the Surplus Commodities Marketing Association was brought into the picture and induced to buy the farmers' potatoes at the support prices offered by the government. There were a good many periods during the harvesting of the potato crop when all of the railroad sidings were filled with potatoes and no independent buyers, therefore, the statement that had it not been for the Potato and Vegetable Association these potatoes would have probably gone to waste for the lack of buyers.

"BAHAMIANS BEING CHECKED ON THE FARMER'S TRUCK TO BE TRANSPORTED TO THE FIELD"

FARM LABOR

Princess Anne County farmers grow extensive acreages of such crops as strawberries, commercial vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes, that require large numbers of laborers to harvest. In normal times these laborers are readily available in Norfolk City and migrant workers, who normally come up the coast from Florida about 1500 strong. During these emergency War Times most of the farm laborers usually secured out of Norfolk have more profitable jobs and the migrant workers from Florida have dropped from the above figure down to about 500 for the same reason, therefore, the farm labor situation was critical.

When Congress turned over to extension workers the problem of finding enough laborers to harvest the crops, they placed a tremendous job on county agents in counties, such as this one, as we had no idea at the beginning where

we could turn or go to find the necessary laborers needed.

As it has been shown in the preceeding pages of this report, the acreages of strawberries in this county were materially smaller than in normal times, and due to this fact, we were able to secure enough labor out of Norfolk City to harvest about 90% of the 1943 crop without having any serious handicap, however, about 10% of the crop did go to waste due to the lack of hands to pick them.

The next crop that requires large numbers of laborers was the spring potato crop. Our farmers had been asked to plant an increase acreage in potatoes and they responded by increasing the acreage from about 4200 in 1942 to approximately 5500 acres in 1943. The growing season for potatoes was one of the best we have had in a number of years and we were therefore faced with a bumper yield on an increased acreage with scarcely any labor in sight for harvesting purposes.

Our first move to get this large crop harvested was to get the War Food Administration to locate two labor camps within our county. Both of these camps were set up in time to house potato harvesting labor. Our next request was that 200 Bahamian laborers be recruited for one of our camps and that 1000 migrant workers be recruited for the other camp; the result of this was that we were able to get 134 Bahamian laborers and a total of about 500 migrant laborers, who came in on their own volition. It could be seen that these numbers were not going to be sufficient to harvest our potato crop in any reasonable time, and, therefore, our next move was to call on the U. S. Navy for help. The commanding officer of the Norfolk Naval Operating Base cooperated 100% and furnished all of the sailors requested each day for 18 consecutive days, the highest number being 506 sailors harvesting potatoes in one day. As a result of these efforts the potato crop was all harvested and full credit should be given the U.S. Navy for their cooperation, as a statement was made many times by the farmers that "had it not been for the help of the sailors probably 40% of the crop would have rotted in the ground".

After the potato crop was harvested all of the migrant workers moved on further north and the WFA suggested moving the Bahamians to another section, but I had had several requests from dairy farmers for this help in filling their silos, so I had the County Farm Labor assistant to get busy and get enough contracts signed for general farm work to carry the Bahamians through the period from the completion of potato harvest to the time when the dairymen would want to begin filling silos. This feature was managed without difficulty and 10 dairymen were able to get their silos filled due entirely (accord-

"BAHAMIANS CUTTING SILAGE CORN"

"BAHAMIANS HAULING SILAGE CORN"

to their own statements) to this help that we were able to furnish them. These Bahamians cut and hauled corn to fill (for all 10 dairymen) 35 silos.

When the dairymen had completed their work the fall snapbean crop was coming in to harvest and for this job 116 additional Bahamians were brought into camp, so labor was supplied for about 1 month for picking the fall snapbean crop and in assisting the truck farmers in working out their fall truck crop.

A summary of all farm labor efforts for the past year shows the following:

Sailors harvested potatoes for 18 days with an average number each dayof 403 assisting 58 different farmers and putting in a total of 7975 man days with placements of a total of 18,799.

134 Bahamians were brought on June 15th, 116 on September 15th, and all remained until October 15th. 98 different farmers used the Bahamian labor, who worked a total of 18,698 man days with 5,390 placements being made.

A total of 520 migrant laborers passed through onec of our labor camps, these were used by 57 different farmers and the total days amounted to 7840 man days with placements of 8,485. Number of placements made by the USES in the county - 989 and 2 high school boys were placed with farmers for the summer. All of the above giving us a total of 1,210 laborers recruited, who served 215 farmers and 24,633 man days, or 33,515 placements being made during the year.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Although I have acted as secretary to the A.C.A. in Princess Anne during the past year, I have endeavored to limit my activities in regards to this program to the strictly educational features of it. This educational work has consisted of attending meetings of farmers to explain features of the 1943 Program, writing numerous circular letters to explain how the farmers could gain the greatest benefit; in attending all of the county committee meetings and offering all assistance possible in the conducting of the county work and helping to train community committeemen for their job.

"35 SILOS WERE FILLED FOR DAIRYMEN BY BAHAMIAN LABOR FURNISHED"

The organization for handling the A.C.A. on a county level consists of a county committee of three members with county agent as secretary of the county committee, and the head clerk as treasurer. On a community level the county is divided into 8 separate communities with three members of the community committee elected by participating farmers.

The office of the Agricultural Conservation Association is not at all adequate for conducting the Triple A Program in a business like way, and we have been given to understand by the state office that we have the poorest office arrangement of any county in the state at the present time. The office consists of only one room, where all of the work must be done, such as typing, waiting on farmers, filing, etc. Repeated requests have been made for better office space, but at the present nothing has been done and there is no other available space in the vicinity of the county seat. So far as equipment goes, the office is fairly well supplied as it has sufficient filing space, typewriters, computing machines, etc. The

present personnel of the office consists of only one clerk, who is doing all of the Triple A Work and in addition, acting as treasurer, and will be secretary of the organization for the coming year.

There are about 900 work sheets on file in the county office, and of this number only about 609 participated in the 1943 Program, this condition was caused by the fact that the payments in the Program have been reduced to the point where a large number of general farmers could not afford to take the time necessary in executing papers for the payment offered. Total payments in the 1943 Program cannot be computed at the present time. However, due to the subsidy payments on potatoes and certain vegetable crops, the total amount will far exceed the amount received in the past two or three years. The number participating in the 1942 Program was about the same as for 1943 and as the payments for that year are complete the records show a total of $22,500.00 received by the participating farmers.

The county committee has full responsibility of the Triple A Program in the county as it is their duty to hire and fire all personnel, plan compliance work, and select compliance supervisors, approve county goals of different crops and make recommendations to the state committee for needed adjustments in the county. As stated above, there are 8 communities in the county with three community committeemen elected by participating farmers in each, the responsibilities of these committeemen are to handle the program on a community level, such as filling out compliance forms, spot checking farms for compliance, taking orders for conservation material, handling election meetings and other jobs on a community basis.

CREDIT AND LOANING AGENCIES

"PRODUCTION CREDIT" - Due to the fact that the nearest Production Credit office is located in Suffolk, Virginia, which is 35 miles from our county, very little of this credit is used by the farmers in this county. However, there are a few farmers who have been using this credit for a number of years and each year a few farmers are referred by the county agent to the Production Credit for production loans.

"EMERGENCY CROP AND FEED LOANS" - More farmers would use the ECL loand in Princess Anne County if the amount that could be borrowed by an individual was large enough to finance truck and potato crops, but as the amount specified per acre for these crops is not large enough

to take care of the actual needs the farmers do not find this form of credit practical. In 1942 19 of our farmers used the ECL credit and borrowed a total of $3,815.00 and of which 98.24% has been repaid on this date. In 1943 only 12 farmers took advantage of the ECL loan and borrowed $2,825.00. Most of this money was borrowed on corn, and soybeans, which are now in the process of being harvested and there is no report on the amount paid at this date.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION - 17 Princess Anne County farmers took advantage of the RACC loans for the purpose of increasing production of Irish potatoes, snapbeans and soybeans and according to statements made by the borrowers, the production of these crops was increased on these 17 farms as follows: Irish potatoes - 34%, snapbeans - 25%, and soybeans - 50%. All of the loans were of the F-2 Non-recourse type advances, and they covered 425 acres of Irish potatoes, 163 acres of snapbeans and 75 acres of soybeans. According to the loan representative there is expected to be 3 loss claims to be entered, which might amount to about 15% of the total amount loaned, however, the incentive payment, if applied to this, will probably change this figure. 12 of the loans have been fully repaid, or about 63% of the amount of money advanced.

4-H CLUB WORK

"4-H CLUB ORGANIZATION" - There are nine 4-H community clubs organized in the county with a total membership of 190 boys and girls, this is a slight increase in membership over the previous year. All of these clubs are organized in the county schools and one hour each month is set aside by the principal of the schools for 4-H Club meetings. These clubs all have their own officers and conduct their own meetings.

The 4-H Club organization on a county level is known as the 4-H Club Council, and is made up of the extension workers, local 4-H Club leaders and officers of the nine community clubs. This organization is directly responsible for all county 4-H Programs that guide the community clubs throughout the year, and also decides on all 4-H activities and adopts the score card for scoring the different clubs at the end of the year, and offers prizes to the community club that does the best work throughout the year. The council meets on an average of twice each year to transact all business to come before it and to elect council officers.

Mantaining good 4-H community leadership by the clubs has continued to be a problem for the past year, but as a rule it is the aim of the county council to have one of the teachers in the school to act as sponsor for the 4-H Club and this teacher is chosen jointly by the members of the club and the principal of the school. In addition to the sponsor, it is also the aim of the council to have an outside person, either man or woman, to act as leader. However, to secure these outside leaders at the present time seems to be an impossible task, due to the fact that all suitable persons are very busy in some War activity. In spite of the handicap of securing and mantaining good leadership, we can again say with pride that the 190 members enrolled have reported 100% completion.

"PROJECT WORK" - The 4-H members of the community clubs were urged at every opportunity to conduct food projects and to increase the size of them as one thing that they could do to help out in the War Effort. As stated above, 190 boys and girls enrolled, and these carried a total of 224 projects as follows: Corn - 13; potatoes - 6; sweet potatoes - 6; soybeans - 4; vegetable garden - 49; home beautification - 25; fat pig - 20; sow and litter - 12; breeding pigs - 3; dairying - 4; sheep - 1 and poultry - 81. See statistical summary for results of project work.

"ACHIEVEMENTS" - The achievement reports of 4-H club work in Princess Anne County for 1943 shows the following results of the past year's work: 100% completion of membership starting; 30% increase in size of projects conducted; 85% attendance of membership at monthly meetings; 2 community clubs held picnics during the summer, at which parents and friends were invited; 8 programs were prepared and presented before student bodies; 40 Victory Gardens were conducted in addition to project work; 75 members took part in War Bond sale campaign; 90% of members are buying War Bonds and Stamps; all nine of the clubs took part in salvaging scrap metal, rubber, paper, etc; all nine of the community clubs participated in the campaign to collect scrap phonograph records for the purpose of purchasing an ambulance to be presented for overseas service - these clubs collected 1203 old phonograph records and forwarded to the state office $35.31 on the ambulance fund. Four 4-H Club members who graduated from high school last spring have entered college this fall; 115 members helped to relieve the farm labor shortage by assisting in farm work in the production of needed food supplies.

Due to the restrictions on travel this year caused by the shortage of rubber and gasoline the county 4-H Council decided again not to have a county wide 4-H Achievement Program, as has been the custom in the past. The council did insist, however, that each of the community clubs have their own individual achievement program before the student body and that parents and friends be invited. This method was adopted and the cooperation of the county superintendent of schools and each school principal was readily secured. All nine clubs participated and put on excellent Achievement Programs before the student body, parents and friends. In addition to the Achievement Programs all awards for the year were made. This method of presenting Achievement exercises has proved to be an excellent means of interesting other boys and girls to become 4-H Club members.

4-H STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1943

Project	No. Boys	No. Girls	No. Units	Total Rec'ts.	Total Cost	Net Profit	Value of Prizes Won
Irish Potatoes	6	0	14.5	3,162.00	1,372.10	1,789.90	
Sweet Potatoes	6	0	5.0	1,572.05	244.94	1,327.11	
Corn	11	2	20.0	1,186.60	285.53	901.07	6.00
Soybeans	4	0	16.5	787.25	220.00	567.25	
Garden	22	27	644	3,580.84	663.65	2,917.19	6.00
Home Beautification	0	25					6.00
Dairy Production	1	0	1	125.00	111.00	14.00	
Dairy Calf	1	2	4	315.00	244.59	70.41	
Fat Pig	13	7	45	1,757.50	1,042.20	778.80	3.00
Sow & Litter	11	1	78	2,476.50	924.91	1,551.59	3.00
Breeding Pigs	3	0	8	333.00	157.10	175.90	
Sheep	1	0	5	42.00	24.35	17.65	
Poultry	27	54	5398	10,538.86	5,879.64	4,859.22	10.00
TOTALS	106	118		25,876.60	10,970.01	14,970.09	34.00

NOTE: 4-H Prizes are light this year due to cancellation of all fairs.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Total farm and home visits made	1,596
Number different farms visited during year	1,016
Total visits made to demonstrators	1,094
Number of meetings held or attended	198
Attendance at these meetings	5,412
Number of farm animals treated	12,648
Number days spent in field work	395
Number method demonstrations conducted	324
Number miles traveled, extension work	23,173
Number visits to county by specialist & district agent.	41
Number individual letters written	1,638
Number circular letters written	130
Total copies circular letters mailed	21,630
Number farmers' bulletins distributed	1,929
Number news articles published	47
Number radio talks prepared	8
Number farmers visiting office	4,491
Number telephone calls	2,649
Number days spent in office	104

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS - - 1944

The critical farm labor and farm equipment situation that existed one year ago is still with us at this time. Situations of this kind have a way of adjusting themselves and I feel that it is much safer to forecast the farm outlook for the coming year than was the case one year ago. My prediction a year ago was that there would be radical changes in the agricultural picture in the county and I can say at this time that many of these changes have taken place, as a rather large number of farmers have shifted from crops that require large numbers of laborers to crops that can be handled with fewer men.

Our farmers do not have as much anxiety on their faces at the present time as they had a year ago and they all seem to be going ahead with definite plans for producing normal crops in 1944, however, the labor situation is still troubling them and many of them are already asking if harvesting labor can be depended on. Therefore, I believe that our farmers will reach their goals in 1944 in crop production and that if labor can be secured all of it will be harvested and put on the market.

It is necessary, however, that the labor situation be cleared as quickly as possible so that the farmers may know what to depend on and, therefore, my recommendations are that the State Labor Committee work out definite plans for recruiting farm labor at an early date, and notify the County Farm Labor Committee as to what the chances are of securing adequate labor. This should be done during the winter months so that when the harvesting season begins next spring everything will be in line.

I want to also recommend that the efforts of all agricultural workers in the county be fully coordinated through the County Board of Agriculture so that all may be able to work 100% toward the developing of all worthwhile programs effecting farmers and to avoid duplication of effort. That the Agricultural Adjustment Association continue to do everything possible to keep the county farmers participating in this program for the purpose of increasing soil fertility and for the adjustment of crop acreages, up or down, when and where needed. I believe that it is necessary to keep the Triple A Program active at this time due to the usefullness it will be to farmers when we again get back to normal after the war.

The great demand for lumber during this War period has just about completely devastated all of our present supply in this county and I want to recommend that if possible, a strong forest conservation program be put on in order that the forest lands may be brought back into production as quickly as possible. This program should consist of preventing forest fires, removing weed trees, thinning, etc.

I want to also recommend that all programs of work in the county include a strong program for farm boys and girls so as to give them a chance to do their part in the War Effort. This should be done through the 4-H Clubs, FFA Classes and Home Economics Classes.

I further recommend that our County Board of Agriculture cooperate in every way possible with our national defense programs and that a program be developed for the purpose of keeping farmers thoroughly informed as to the part that they should play in helping to win the war by producing needed crops, livestock and investing their net earnings in War Bonds.

SUMMARY

As I conclude my 26th narrative report of extension work in Princess Anne County I almost feel as if the word

Extension should be omitted, due to the fact that the numerous War Programs have taken us so far away from regular extension work, however, I have made a real effort to keep extension work alive and although it has been impossible to put on educational programs and follow them through as is necessary for best results, such programs have been put on and worked with as much as possible. Even though much of our work is far removed from regular extension activities, I am glad to say again that full cooperation has been given extension agents by our farmers, by the boys and girls through 4-H Clubs and by business people in general.

In finishing this annual extension narrative I want to take this opportunity to give full credit to all who have worked and cooperated in making this report possible. I refer especially to my district agent - W. H. Daughtrey; to my secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Strawhand; to assistant agent, A. L. Curtis; county agent at large, H. W. Ridgeway; head clerk of Triple A, Miss Lucille Flanagan and to the Triple A Committeemen. All of these people have cooperated 100% in all programs and have given a large amount of time to make this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. Czlin

H. W. Czlin,
County Agent.

Form HS-21
(January 1943)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
and State Agricultural Colleges
Cooperating

Extension Service
Washington, D. C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Virginia County Princess Anne

REPORT OF

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.	From ____ to ____, 194__
Assistant Home Demonstration Agent.	From ____ to ____, 194__
4-H Club Agent.	From ____ to ____, 194__
H. W. Ridgeway [redacted] County Agent/[redacted] at Large	From Nov. 30, 1942 to Dec. 1, 1943
H. W. Ozlin Agricultural Agent.	From Nov. 30, 1942 to Dec. 1, 1943
A. L. Curtis Assistant Agricultural Agent.	From May 3, 1943 to Nov. 30, 1943

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATIVE
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
EXTENSION WORK
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 16

Approved:

Date ____ ____
State Extension Director.

10—25074-2

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PREPARATION OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Six good reasons may be listed as to why an extension worker should prepare a comprehensive annual report.

1. The annual report is an accounting to the taxpaying public of what the extension worker has accomplished during the year.
2. It is a record of the year's work put into shape for ready reference in later years by the extension worker himself, or by his successors.
3. The annual report affords the extension worker opportunity to place his activities and accomplishments before superior officers, who form judgment as to which workers are deserving of promotion or best qualified to fill responsible positions when vacancies occur.
4. The inventory of the past year's efforts and accomplishments enables the extension worker to plan more effectively for the coming year.
5. An accurate report of his work is a duty every scientific worker owes to the other members of his profession.
6. Annual reports are required by Federal law.

From four to six copies of the annual report should be made, depending upon the number required by the State office: One copy for the county officials, one copy for the agent's files, one or more copies for the State extension office, and one copy for the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The report to the Washington office should be sent through the State extension office.

Narrative Summary

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret under appropriate subheadings the outstanding results accomplished in helping rural people to solve their current problems and to make adjustments to changing economic and social conditions.

A good narrative report should enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of—

1. What was attempted—the program as outlined at the beginning of the year.
2. How the work was carried on—the teaching methods employed.
3. The cooperation obtained from other extension workers, rural people, commercial interests, and other public agencies.
4. Definite accomplishments, supported by objective evidence.
5. Significance of the year's progress and accomplishments in terms of better agriculture, better homemaking, improved boys and girls, better rural living, etc.
6. How next year's work can be strengthened and improved in light of the current year's experience.

The following suggestions are for those agents who wish to prepare a better annual report than the one submitted last year:

1. Read the definitions of extension terms on the last page of this schedule.
2. Read last year's annual report again, applying the criteria for a good annual report discussed above.
3. Prepare an outline with main headings and subheadings.
4. Go over the information and data assembled from various office sources.
5. Decide upon a few outstanding pieces of work to receive major emphasis.
6. Employ a newspaper style of writing, placing the more important information first.
7. Observe accepted principles of English composition.
8. Include only a few photographs, news articles, circular letters, or other exhibits to illustrate successful teaching methods. Do *not* make the annual report a scrapbook.

Statistical Summary

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

Provision is made in the report form for each agent to report separately the teaching activities he or she conducts or participates in during the report year. County totals are the sum of the activities of all agents minus duplications where two or more agents engage in the same activity. For purposes of reporting, extension results or accomplishments are expressed in numbers of farmers or families assisted in making some improvement or definitely influenced to make a change. Such an improvement or change may be the outcome of any phase of the program for men, women, older rural youth, or 4-H Club boys and girls. *Only the improvement or change taking place during the current year as the result of extension effort should be reported.* Census type of information on the status of farm and home practices should *not* be included. For use on the national level the statistical data on the year's extension activities and accomplishments must be expressed in somewhat broad and general terms. Each State extension service may desire to include in a statistical supplement additional information on problems and activities peculiar to the State or sections of the State.

10—29074-1

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report only this year's activities that can be verified

Days County Agent - 295, Ass't. Co. Agent - 119, County Agent at Large - 81

	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents [1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)
1. Months of service this year (agents and assistants) County Agent at Large			22.4	x x x x x x x x
2. Days devoted to work with adults [3]		99	421	x x x x x x x x
3. Days devoted to work with 4-H Clubs and older youth [3]			78	x x x x x x x x
4. Days in office [3]			104	x x x x x x x x
5. Days in field [3]			395	x x x x x x x x
6. Number of farm or home visits made in conducting extension work [4]			1594	1594
7. Number of different farms or homes visited			1016	1016
8. Number of calls relating to extension work — (1) Office			4491	4491
8. Number of calls relating to extension work — (2) Telephone			2649	2649
9. Number of news articles or stories published [5]			85	85
10. Number of bulletins distributed			1929	1929
11. Number of radio talks broadcast or prepared for broadcasting			8	8
12. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen — (1) Adult work — (a) Number			9	9
(1) Adult work — Total attendance of: (b) Men leaders			90	90
(1) Adult work — (c) Women leaders			60	60
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — (a) Number			2	2
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — Total attendance of: (b) Leaders			19	19
13. Method demonstration meetings held. (Do not include the method demonstrations given at leader training meetings reported under Question 12) — (1) Adult work — (a) Number			17	17
(1) Adult work — (b) Total attendance			598	598
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — (a) Number			91	91
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — (b) Total attendance			2857	2857
14. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			16	16
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations — (1) Number				
15. Meetings held at such result demonstrations — (2) Total attendance				
16. Tours conducted — (1) Adult work — (a) Number				
(1) Adult work — (b) Total attendance				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — (a) Number				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — (b) Total attendance				
17. Achievement ~~days~~ Programs held — (1) Adult work — (a) Number				
(1) Adult work — (b) Total attendance				
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — (a) Number			8	8
(2) 4-H Club and older youth — (b) Total attendance			1850	1850

[1] Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
[2] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
[3] The sum of questions 2 and 3 should equal the sum of questions 4 and 5.
[4] Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.
[5] Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

16—29074-1

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report only this year's activities that can be verified			Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents [1] (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total [2] (d)
18. Encampments held (report attendance for your county only)[3]	(1) Farm women	(a) Number				
		(b) Total members attending				
		(c) Total others attending				
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number				
		(b) Total boys attending				
		(c) Total girls attending				
		(d) Total others attending				
19. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by county or State extension workers and not previously reported	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			79	79
		(b) Total attendance			1452	1452
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			4	4
		(b) Total attendance			483	483
20. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by county or State extension workers and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work	(a) Number			2	2
		(b) Total attendance			46	46
	(2) 4-H Club and older youth	(a) Number			26	26
		(b) Total attendance			583	583

[1] Includes assistant county agent in charge of 4-H Club work or who devotes practically full time to club work.
[2] County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in same activity or accomplishment.
[3] Does not include picnics, rallies, and short courses, which should be reported under question 19.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE THIS YEAR

It is highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and homes in the county that have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations during the report year as a result of the extension work done with men, women, and youth. It is recognized that this information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory.

21. Total number of farms in county (1940 Census)	939
22. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural program	820
23. Number of farms involved in preceding question which were reached this year for the first time	90
24. Number of nonfarm families making changes in practices as a result of the agricultural program	120
25. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	—
26. Number of farm homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	—
27. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program	—
28. Number of other homes involved in preceding question that were reached this year for the first time	—
29. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	130
30. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled	35
31. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 22, 25, and 29 minus duplications)	820
32. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of the extension program. (Include questions 24, 27, and 30 minus duplications)	135

EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

33. County extension association or committee (includes agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, and 4-H councils or similar advisory committees; also farm and home bureaus and extension associations in those States where such associations are the official or quasi-official agency in the county cooperating with the college in the management or conduct of extension work):

(a) Over-all or general	(1) Name Agricultural Workers' Council	(2) No. of members	17
(b) Agricultural	(1) Name County Board of Agriculture	(2) No. of members	12
(c) Home demonstration	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	
(d) 4-H Club	(1) Name 4-H County Council	(2) No. of members	27
(e) Older youth	(1) Name	(2) No. of members	

34. Number of members of county extension program planning committees and subcommittees (include commodity and special-interest committees):
(a) Agricultural 14 (b) Home demonstration ____ (c) 4-H Club 27 (d) Older youth ____

35. Total number of communities in county. (Do not include number of neighborhoods.) 5

36. Number of communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees 5

37. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work ____

38. Number of members in such clubs or groups ____

39. (a) Number of 4-H Clubs. (See question 173.) (b) Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth. (See question 185.) xxxxxxxxxx

40. Number of neighborhood and community leaders in the neighborhood-leader system 140

41. Number of different voluntary local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:
(a) Adult work (1) Men 79 (2) Women 73 (b) 4-H Club and older youth work (1) Men 1 (2) Women 9 (3) Older club boys ____ (4) Older club girls ____

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

42. Name of the county agricultural planning (over-all planning) group, if any, sponsored by the Extension Service County Board of Agriculture

43. Number of members of such county agricultural planning group:
(a) Unpaid lay members: (1) Men 8 (2) Women 6 (3) Youth ____
(b) Paid representatives of public agencies or other agencies, or of organizations: (1) Men 27 (2) Women ____

44. Number of communities with agricultural planning committee (over-all planning) 5

45. Number of members of such community planning committees: (a) Men 70 (b) Women 70 (c) Youth ____

46. Was a county committee report prepared and released during the year? (a) Yes yes (b) No ____

	Extension organization and planning [1] (a)	County agricultural planning [1] (b)	Total [1] (c)
47. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents			98
(4) State extension workers			9
48. Number of planning meetings held (1) County			8
(2) Community			5
49. Number of unpaid voluntary leaders or committeemen assisting this year			149
50. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			324

[1] Where extension program planning and county agricultural planning (over-all planning) have been completely merged into a single program-planning activity, only column (c) should be filled out. Where extension program planning is the only planning activity, the entries in columns (a) and (c) will be identical. In all other cases column (c) is the sum of columns (a) and (b).

16—26074-2

CROP PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Other cereals (c)	Legumes (d)	Pastures (e)	Cotton (f)	Tobacco (g)	Potatoes and other vegetables (h)	Fruits (i)	Other crops (j)
51. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	6	2		6				52	4	
(4) State extension workers										
52. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5			5				5	2	
53. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2			18				16	1	
54. Number of farmers assisted this year in—										
(1) Obtaining improved varieties or strains of seed	33			6				10	4	
(2) The use of lime	4			14				3		
(3) The use of fertilizers	8			8				34	4	
(4) Controlling plant diseases								15	5	
(5) Controlling injurious insects	2							16	4	
(6) Controlling noxious weeds	1									
(7) Controlling rodents and other animals										

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (other than for family food supply)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Poultry (including turkeys) (f)	Other livestock[1] (g)
55. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							
(3) Agricultural agents			2	111	12	14	
(4) State extension workers							
56. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			3	5	5	5	
57. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				8	10	14	
58. Number of breeding circles or clubs or improvement associations organized or assisted this year							
59. Number of members in such circles, clubs, or associations							
60. Number of farmers not in breeding circles or improvement associations assisted this year in keeping performance records of animals							
61. Number of farmers assisted this year in— (1) Obtaining purebred males			1	4			
(2) Obtaining purebred or high-grade females			2	6		14	
(3) Obtaining better strains of baby chicks (including hatching eggs)	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	40	xxxxx
(4) Improving methods of feeding				16		22	
(5) Controlling external parasites	1		1	40		20	
(6) Controlling diseases and internal parasites			10	213	203	42	
(7) Controlling predatory animals							

[1] Do not include rabbits, game, and fur animals, which should be reported under wildlife conservation.

10—26076-2

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Soil management (a)	Forestry (b)	Wildlife conservation (c) [1]
62. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents	13	2	
(4) State extension workers			
63. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year			
64. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

Soil Management—Continued

65. Number of farmers assisted this year—
- (a) With problems of land use based on soil types: 16
- (b) In the use of recommended crop rotations: 20
- (c) With strip cropping:
- (d) In constructing terraces:
- (e) In grassing waterways or otherwise preventing or controlling gullies:
- (f) With contour farming of cropland:
- (g) In otherwise controlling wind or water erosion:
- (h) In contouring pasture or range:
- (i) In the use of cover or green-manure crops: 54
- (j) In summer-fallowing:
- (k) In making depth-of-moisture tests:
- (l) With drainage:
- (m) With irrigation:
- (n) With land clearing:

66. Number of soil-management associations organized or assisted during the year:
- (a) Legal soil-conservation districts:
- (b) Voluntary soil-conservation associations:
- (c) Grazing associations:

Forestry—Continued

67. Number of farmers assisted this year—
- (a) In reforesting new areas by planting with small trees. (Include erosion-control plantings):
- (b) In making improved thinnings, weedings, or pruning of forest trees: 2
- (c) With selection cutting: 3
- (d) With production of naval stores:
- (e) With production of maple-sirup products:
- (f) In timber estimating and appraisal:

68. Number of farmers cooperating this year in prevention of forest fires: 75

Wildlife Conservation—Continued

69. Number of farmers assisted this year in making specific improvements for wildlife:

[1] Include nature study.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Farm accounts, cost records, inventories, etc. (a)	Individual farm planning, adjustments,[1] tenancy, and other management problems (b)	Farm credit (short and long time) (c)	Outlook information (d)
70. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents	4	101	2	
(4) State extension workers		16		
71. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		5	4	4
72. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year		6	3	

73. Number of farm-survey records taken during the year:
- (a) Farm business
- (b) Enterprise 6
- (c) Other

74. Number of farmers assisted this year in keeping—
- (a) Farm inventory
- (b) General farm records 2
- (c) Enterprise records 6

75. Number of farmers assisted this year—
- (a) In developing a farm plan only 3
- (b) In developing a farm and home plan
- (c) In analyzing the farm business
- (d) In improving landlord-tenant relations and leasing arrangements 6

75. Number of farmers assisted this year—Continued.
- (e) In getting started in farming, or in relocating 15
- (f) With credit problems (debt adjustment and financial plans) 16
- (g) In using "outlook" to make farm adjustments 41
- (h) With a farm-income statement for tax purposes
- (i) With farm-labor problems 215
- (j) In developing supplemental sources of income 2

GENERAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Price and trade policies (prices, international trade, interstate trade barriers, transportation, interregional competition, etc.) (a)	Land policy and programs (classification of land zoning, tenure, land development, settlement, public-land management, etc.) (b)	Public finance and services (taxation, local government, facilities such as roads and schools for rural areas, etc.) (c)	Rural welfare (rural-urban relationships, part-time farming, problems of people in low-income areas, migration, population adjustments, rural works programs, etc.) (d)
76. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
77. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
78. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

79. Number of tours conducted this year to observe economic and social conditions in various land use areas
80. Number of local groups (town and county officials, school boards, tax collectors, assessors, etc.) assisted this year in discussing problems of local government, public finance, and farming conditions related to these problems
81. Number of displaced families assisted this year in finding employment (agricultural and nonagricultural) 12
82. Number of nonagricultural groups to which any of the above economic and social problems have been presented and discussed this year

[1] Include all work on farm adjustments conducted in cooperation with AAA and other agencies, and not definitely related to individual crop or livestock production or marketing (pp. 6 and 9) or to soil management (p. 7).

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	General (a)	Grain and hay (b)	Livestock and wool [1] (c)	Dairy products (d)	Poultry and eggs [1] (e)	Fruits and vegetables (f)	Cotton (g)	Forest products (h)	Tobacco, sugar, rice, and other commodities (i)	Home products and crafts (j)	Purchasing of farm and home supplies and equipment (k)
83. Days devoted to line of work by—											
(1) Home demonstration agents											
(2) 4-H Club agents											
(3) Agricultural agents	7										
(4) State extension workers											
84. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	4										
85. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	2										
86. Number of new cooperatives [2] assisted in organizing during the year											
87. Number of established cooperatives [2] assisted during the year	1										
88. Number of members [2] in the cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87)	164										
89. Value of products sold or purchased by cooperatives assisted during the year (questions 86 and 87) [2]	est. $300,000	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
90. Number of farmers or families (not members of cooperatives) assisted during the year											
91. Value of products sold or purchased by farmers or families involved in the preceding question	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$

92. Number of private marketing and distributing agencies and trade groups assisted this year	1
93. Number of programs [3] pertaining to marketing agreements, orders, surplus removal or Lend-Lease purchases assisted in or conducted this year	3
94. Number of marketing facilities improvement programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	
95. Number of marketing surveys assisted with or conducted this year	2
96. Number of special merchandising programs [3] participated in or conducted this year	
97. Number of consumer information programs [3] pertaining to marketing and distribution participated in or conducted this year	3
98. Number of programs [3] relating to marketing services and costs of distribution conducted this year	
99. Number of programs [3] relating to transportation problems conducted this year	1
100. Number of programs [3] relating to the specific use of market information conducted this year	
101. Number of other marketing programs [3] conducted this year (specify)	

[1] Include livestock, poultry, and hatching eggs purchased for breeding, replacement, or feeding purposes.
[2] Where a cooperative association serves more than one county, include only the membership and proportionate volume of business originating in the county covered by this report.
[3] Organized pieces of work.

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HOUSING, FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT, AND EQUIPMENT

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	The home, furnishings, and surroundings (a)	Rural electrification (b)	Farm buildings (c)	Farm mechanical equipment (d)
102. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents			8	18
(4) State extension workers				
103. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		4	4	5
104. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			1	3

The House, Furnishings, and Surroundings—Continued

105. Number of families assisted this year in—

(a) Constructing dwellings	18
(b) Remodeling dwellings	6
(c) Installing sewage systems	
(d) Installing water systems	45
(e) Installing heating systems	
(f) Providing needed storage space	1
(g) Rearranging or improving kitchens	
(h) Improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)	
(i) Improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture or furnishings	
(j) Selecting housefurnishings or equipment (other than electric)	
(k) Improving housekeeping methods	
(l) Laundry arrangement	
(m) Installing sanitary closets or outhouses	
(n) Screening or using other recommended methods of controlling flies or other insects	
(o) Improving home grounds	27
(p) Planting windbreaks or shelterbelts	

Rural Electrification—Continued

106. Number of associations organized or assisted this year to obtain electricity	
107. Number of families assisted this year in—	
(a) Obtaining electricity	25
(b) Selection or use of electric lights or home electrical equipment	
(c) Using electricity for income-producing purposes	16

Farm Buildings—Continued

108. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The construction of farm buildings	4
(b) Remodeling or repairing farm buildings	22
(c) Selection or construction of farm-building equipment	

Farm Mechanical Equipment—Continued

109. Number of farmers assisted this year in—	
(a) The selection of mechanical equipment	802
(b) Making more efficient use of mechanical equipment	105
110. Number of farmers following instructions in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment this year	250
111. Number of gin stands assisted this year in the better ginning of cotton	

10—28070-1

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home production of family food supply (a)	Food preservation and storage (b)	Food selection and preparation (c)	Other health and safety work (d)
112. Days devoted to line of work by—				
(1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
113. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
114. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

115. Number of families assisted this year—	
(a) In improving diets	
(b) With food preparation	
(c) In improving food supply by making changes in home food production[1]	825
(1) Of vegetables	800
(2) Of fruits	4
(3) Of meats	2
(4) Of milk	19
(5) Of poultry and eggs	
(d) With home butchering, meat cutting or curing	
(e) With butter or cheese making	
(f) With food-preservation problems[1]	49
(1) Canning	49
(2) Freezing	
(3) Drying	
(4) Storing	
(g) In producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget	
(h) In canning according to a budget	
(i) With child-feeding problems	
(j) In the prevention of colds and other common diseases	
(k) With positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)	
(l) With first aid or home nursing	
(m) In removing fire and accident hazards	
116. Number of schools assisted this year in establishing or maintaining hot school lunches	
117. Number of nutrition or health clinics organized this year through the efforts of extension workers	

[1] Sum of the subitems minus duplications due to families' participating in more than one activity.

CLOTHING, FAMILY ECONOMICS, PARENT EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Home management [1]—family economics (a)	Clothing and textiles (b)	Family relationships—child development (c)	Recreation and community life (d)
118. Days devoted to line of work by— (1) Home demonstration agents				
(2) 4-H Club agents				
(3) Agricultural agents				
(4) State extension workers				
119. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year				
120. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year				

Home Management—Family Economics—Continued

121. Number of families assisted this year—
   - (a) With time-management problems ____
   - (b) With home accounts ____
   - (c) With financial planning ____
   - (d) In improving use of credit for family living expenses ____
   - (e) In developing home industries as a means of supplementing income ____

122. Number of home demonstration clubs, other consumer associations or groups assisted this year with cooperative buying of—
   - (a) Food ____
   - (b) Clothing ____
   - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment ____
   - (d) General household supplies ____

123. Number of families assisted this year through cooperative associations [2] or individually, with the buying of—
   - (a) Food ____
   - (b) Clothing ____
   - (c) Housefurnishings and equipment ____
   - (d) General household supplies ____

124. Total number of different families assisted this year with consumer-buying problems (includes question 123 (a), (b), (c), and (d) minus duplications) ____

125. Number of families assisted this year with "making versus buying" decisions ____

126. Number of families assisted this year in using timely economic information to make buying decisions or other adjustments in family living ____

NOTE.—Individual families and groups assisted with selling problems should be reported in column (j), page 9.

Clothing and Textiles—Continued

127. Number of families assisted this year with—
   - (a) Clothing-construction problems ____
   - (b) The selection of clothing and textiles ____
   - (c) Care, renovation, remodeling of clothing ____
   - (d) Clothing accounts or budgets ____

Family Relationships—Child Development—Continued

128. Number of families assisted this year—
   - (a) With child-development and guidance problems ____
   - (b) In improving family relationships ____

129. Number of families providing recommended clothing, furnishings, and play equipment for children this year ____

130. Number of different individuals participating this year in child-development and parent-education programs: (a) Men ____
   - (b) Women ____

131. Number of children in families represented by such individuals ____

Recreation and Community Life—Continued

132. Number of families assisted this year in improving home recreation ____

133. Number of communities assisted this year in improving community recreational facilities ____

134. Number of community groups assisted this year with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs ____

135. Number of communities assisted this year in establishing—
   - (a) Club or community house ____
   - (b) Permanent camp ____
   - (c) Community rest rooms ____

136. Number of communities assisted this year in providing library facilities ____

137. Number of school or other community grounds improved this year according to recommendations ____

[1] The house—its arrangement, equipment, and furnishings, including kitchen improvements and care of the house—is reported under "The house, furnishings and surroundings," p. 10.
[2] Includes question 122; also families buying through marketing cooperatives, organized or assisted, column (k), p. 9.

SUMMARY OF 4-H CLUB BOYS' AND GIRLS' PROJECTS

(One club member may engage in two or more projects. The sum of the projects is therefore greater than the number of different club members enrolled)

Project	Number of boys enrolled (a)	Number of girls enrolled (b)	Number of boys completing (c)	Number of girls completing (d)	Number of units involved in completed projects (e)
138. Corn	11	2	11	2	20 Acres
139. Other cereals					Acres
140. Peanuts					Acres
141. Soybeans, field peas, alfalfa, and other legumes	4	0	4	0	16.5 Acres
142. Soil conservation and pasture improvement					Acres
143. Potatoes, Irish and sweet	12	0	12	0	19.5 Acres
144. Cotton					Acres
145. Tobacco					Acres
146. Fruits					Acres
147. Home gardens	22	27	22	27	8 Acres
148. Market gardens, truck and canning crops					Acres
149. Other crops					Acres
150. Poultry (including turkeys)	27	54	27	54	5398 Birds
151. Dairy cattle	2	2	2	2	5 Animals
152. Beef cattle					Animals
153. Sheep	1	0	1	0	5 Animals
154. Swine	27	8	27	8	131 Animals
155. Horses and mules					Animals
156. Other livestock					Animals
157. Bees					Colonies
158. Beautification of home grounds	0	25	0	25	x x x x x x x x x x x x
159. Forestry					Acres
160. Wildlife and nature study (rabbits, game, fur animals)					x x x x x x x x x x x x
161. Agricultural engineering, farm shop, electricity					Articles made Articles repaired
162. Farm management					x x x x x x x x x x x x
163. Food selection and preparation					Meals planned Meals served
164. Food preservation					Quarts canned
165. Health, home nursing, and first aid					x x x x x x x x x x x x
166. Clothing					Garments made Garments remodeled
167. Home management					Units
168. Home furnishings and room improvement					Rooms Articles
169. Home industry, arts and crafts					Articles
170. Junior leadership					x x x x x x x x x x x x
171. All others					x x x x x x x x x x x x
172. Total (project enrollment and completion)	106	118	106	118	x x x x x x x x x x x x

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4-H CLUB MEMBERSHIP [1]

173. Number of 4-H Clubs. (Same as question 39) 9

174. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled (a) Boys [2] 90 (b) Girls [2] 100

175. Number of different 4-H Club members completing (a) Boys [3] 90 (b) Girls [3] 100

176. Number of different 4-H Club members in school (a) Boys 90 (b) Girls 100

177. Number of different 4-H Club members out of school (a) Boys 0 (b) Girls 0

178. Number of different 4-H Club members from farm homes (a) Boys 75 (b) Girls 70

179. Number of different 4-H Club members from nonfarm homes (a) Boys 15 (b) Girls 30

Number of Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled:

180. By years	Boys (a)	Girls (b)	181. By age	Boys (a)	Girls (b)
			10 and under	17	23
1st year	45	56	11	19	24
2d	18	26	12	20	16
3d	7	9	13	10	16
4th	8	4	14	11	15
5th	4	3	15	7	3
6th	4	1	16	4	2
7th	3	0	17	2	1
8th	1	0	18	0	0
9th	0	1	19	0	0
10th and over	0	0	20 and over	0	0

182. Number of different 4-H Club members, including those in corresponding projects, who received definite training in—

(a) Judging
(b) Giving demonstrations
(c) Recreational leadership
(d) Music appreciation
(e) Health
(f) Fire and accident prevention 40
(g) Wildlife conservation 2
(h) Keeping personal accounts 4
(i) Use of economic information

183. Number of 4-H Club members having health examination because of participation in the extension program

184. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs 46

WORK WITH OLDER RURAL YOUTH

185. Number of groups (other than 4-H Club) organized for conduct of extension work with older rural youth (same as question 40)

186. Membership in such groups (a) Young men (b) Young women

187. Number of members by school status and age	In school (a)	Out of school: Unmarried (b)	Out of school: Married (c)	Under 21 years (d)	21-24 years (e)	25 years and older (f)
(1) Young men						
(2) Young women						

188. Number of meetings of older rural youth extension groups

189. Total attendance at such meetings

190. Number of other older rural youth groups assisted

191. Membership in such groups (a) Young men (b) Young women

192. Number of older rural youth not in extension or other youth groups assisted (a) Young men (b) Young women

193. Total number of different young people contacted through the extension program for older rural youth. (Questions 186, 191, and 192, minus duplications) (a) Young men (b) Young women

194. Check column showing approximate portion of older-youth program devoted to—	Under 10 percent (a)	10-19 percent (b)	20-39 percent (c)	40 percent or more (d)
(1) Citizenship, democracy, and public problems				
(2) Vocational guidance				
(3) Family life and social customs				
(4) Social and recreational activities				
(5) Community service activities				
(6) Technical agriculture				
(7) Technical home economics, including nutrition and health				

[1] All data in this section are based on the number of different boys and girls participating in 4-H Club work, not on the number of 4-H projects carried.
[2] Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 13, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work. Do not include boys and girls enrolled late in the year in connection with the succeeding year's program.
[3] Same as footnote 2, except that reference is to completions instead of enrollments.

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MISCELLANEOUS

(Report here all work, including war work, not properly included under any of the headings on preceding pages)

Include all work with adults, 4-H Club members, and older youth	Bees (a)	General-feeder insects[1] (b)	All other work (c)
195. Days devoted to line of work by—			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			
(3) Agricultural agents		~~40~~ 37	
(4) State extension workers			
196. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year		3	
197. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year			

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

It is desirable to bring together in one place the sum total of extension contribution to the several broad areas of war effort. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate headings.

War programs	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)
198. Estimated number of days devoted to—			
(1) Food supplies and critical war materials (production, marketing, processing, storage, distribution, and related problems)			268
(2) Problems arising from new military camps, munitions plants, and war industries			
(3) Civilian defense (such as fire prevention, Red Cross training, air-raid warnings)			3
(4) Other war work (including collection of salvage material)			14

COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

The purpose of this report is to bring together in one place the cooperation given other Federal agencies working with the rural people of the county. It is assumed that all such work has been reported previously under appropriate problems of the farm or home.

	War boards (a)	Civilian defense agency (b)	Employment service (c)	Agricultural Adjustment Agency (d)	Food Distribution Administration (e)	Soil Conservation Service (f)	Farm Security Administration (g)	Rural Electrification Administration (h)	Tennessee Valley Authority (i)	Social Security, Public Health, Children's Bureau (j)
199. Days devoted to line of work by—										
(1) Home demonstration agents										
(2) 4-H Club agents										
(3) Agricultural agents	28	2	2	26	2					
(4) State extension workers	1			12						
200. Number of communities in which work was conducted this year	5	3	5	5						
201. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting this year	4	3	6	24						
202. Number of meetings participated in this year by extension workers	2	2	21	29	27					

[1] Include grasshoppers, armyworms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.

16—28074-2

TERMINOLOGY

If extension reports are to convey the intended information, it is important that the terminology employed be that generally accepted by members of the extension teaching profession everywhere. Precise use of extension terms is an obligation each extension worker owes to the other members of his or her profession. The following definitions have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Definitions of Extension Terms

1. A *community* is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report, a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

2. A *cooperator* is a farmer or homemaker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent, and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.

3. *Days in field* should include all days spent on official duty other than "days in office."

4. *Days in office* should include time spent by the county extension agent in the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.

5. *Demonstrations as* contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

   A *method demonstration* is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

   A *result demonstration* is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, homemaker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment, or that a large farm business results in a more efficient use of labor.

   The *adoption of a farm or home practice* resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.

6. A *demonstration meeting* is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.

7. A *result demonstrator* is an adult, a boy, or a girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.

8. An *extension school* is a school usually of 2 to 6 days' duration, arranged by the Extension Service, where practical instruction is given to persons not resident at the college.

9. An *extension short course* differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or another educational institution and usually for a longer period of time.

10. A *farm or home visit* is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.

11. *Farmers* (or *families*) *assisted this year* should include those directly or indirectly influenced by extension work to make some change during the report year as indicated by:

    (1) Adoption of a recommended practice.
    (2) Further improvement in a practice previously accepted.
    (3) Participation in extension activities.
    (4) Acceptance of leadership responsibility.
    (5) Or by other evidence of desirable change in behavior.

12. A *4-H Club* is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.

13. *4-H Club members enrolled* are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

14. *4-H Club members completing* are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

15. A *project leader*, *local leader*, or *committeeman* is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.

16. A *leader-training meeting* is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

17. *Letters* written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An *office call* is a call in person by an individual or a group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

19. A *plan of work* is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.

20. An extension *program* is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents during a year or a period of years.

21. *Records* consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

22. The *older rural youth group* is primarily a situation group, out of school, at home on farms, not married or started farming on their own account, and mostly 16 to 25 years of age.

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